WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L5	L4 same (pars$ or unpars$)	2	L5
L4	(trade$ or trading$ or barter$) near12 (database$ or (data base$) or repository$ or repositories$)	189	L4
L3	l1 and (good or servic$ or business$ or commerce$)	5	L3
L2	L1 and (pars$ or unpars$ or divid$ or division$)	1	L2
L1	(trade$ or trading$ or barter$) near12 (directory$ or directories$ or registry$ or registries$)	11	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L17	L16 and (l10 or l11 or l12)	13	L17
L16	l6 and (pars$ or unpars$)	36	L16
L15	L14 and (l10 or l11 or l12)	3	L15
L14	l8 and (pars$ or unpars$)	7	L14
L13	l8 and (l10 or l11 or l12)	19	L13
L12	(705/26 OR 705/27 OR 705/28 OR 705/29 OR 705/36 OR 705/37).CCLS.	968	L12
L11	(707/500 OR 707/513 OR 707/10 OR 707/100 OR 707/101 OR 707/102).CCLS.	521	L11
L10	(709/230 OR 709/223 OR 709/236 OR 709/232).CCLS.	309	L10
L9	L8[ti,ab]	2	L9
L8	l6 near12 (good or servic$ or business$ or commerce$)	30	L8
L7	L6 same (pars$ or unpars$)	1	L7
L6	(trade$ or trading$ or barter$) near12 (directory$ or directories$ or registry$ or registries$ or database$ or (data base$) or repository$ or repositories$)	187	L6
DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L5	L4 same (pars$ or unpars$)	2	L5
L4	(trade$ or trading$ or barter$) near12 (database$ or (data base$) or repository$ or repositories$)	189	L4
L3	l1 and (good or servic$ or business$ or commerce$)	5	L3
L2	L1 and (pars$ or unpars$ or divid$ or division$)	1	L2
L1	(trade$ or trading$ or barter$) near12 (directory$ or directories$ or registry$ or registries$)	11	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L2: Entry 6 of 30 File: USPT Aug 20, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6438547 B1
TITLE: Computer-readable data product for managing sales information

Brief Summary Text (8):
In order to address the problems associated with distributed corporate databases, some techniques, known as data warehousing, integrate enterprise information into a centralized database known as data warehouse. In data warehousing techniques, information from one source or asset can be reused for multiple purposes of applications. The data warehouse can store a variety of types of information, including, for example, alphanumeric data such as pricing, descriptions, specifications, marketing content, competitive data, performance values, finance factors, and weights. In addition, the data warehouse can also store business rules, e.g., processes, administration directions, workflow guides, and factors, as well as media information, such as product graphics, computer-aided design (CAD) designs, and video and audio files. Documents, such as bulletins, letters, manuals, proposals, and spreadsheets can also be stored in the data warehouse. It should be understood that the data warehouse can store data and information of different types from those described above.

L2: Entry 9 of 30 File: USPT Apr 2, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6366956 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Relevance access of Internet information services

Brief Summary Text (5):
In large organizations, information is generated, distributed, stored and consumed in a manner that fails to ensure that all individuals who have an interest in this information receive copies of the information. Historically, organizations maintained a central library which was the repository of information of a general public nature. In addition, the organization concurrently maintained a corporate records department which stored and maintained the private corporate correspondence and trade secret documents. Thus, when an individual working in the organization desired to obtain information, the search was initially divided between these two types of information. The two libraries of information were cataloged by professional librarians and were relatively simple to search, generally with the assistance of the library staff. With regard to information generated within and by the organization, this information was typically propagated from the author to members of the author's department and to interested individuals in other departments via standard routing lists.

L27: Entry 5 of 14 File: USPT May 15, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6233611 B1
TITLE: Media manager for controlling autonomous media devices within a network environment and managing the flow and format of data between the devices

Abstract Paragraph Left (1):
A media manager provides data flow management and other services for client applications on devices coupled together within a network. Preferably, these devices are coupled together within an IEEE 1394-1995 serial bus network. A device control module is generated for each available device for providing an abstraction for all of the capabilities and requirements of the device including the appropriate control protocol, physical connections and connection capabilities for the device. The media manager also manages the flow and format of data transfers between the devices on the network. Through an interface, a user accesses the media manager and enters functions which are to be completed using the devices coupled together on the network. If the appropriate devices are available, the media manager controls and manages the completion of the requested task. If the appropriate devices are not available, but the required subdevices are available in multiple devices, the media manager forms a virtual device from subdevices in multiple devices in order to complete the requested task. Once the appropriate devices and subdevices are assigned to a task, the media manager determines if the data to be transmitted needs to be converted from one format into another format. If necessary, the media manager will also control the format conversion during the data transfer operation. The media manager also provides network enumeration and registry searching capabilities for client applications to find available services, physical devices and virtual devices.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (5):
A media manager provides data flow management and other services for client applications on devices coupled together within a network. Preferably, these devices are coupled together within an IEEE 1394-1995 serial bus network. A device control module is generated for each available device for providing an abstraction for all of the capabilities and requirements of the device including the appropriate control protocol, physical connections and connection capabilities for the device. The media manager also manages the flow and format of data transfers between the devices on the network. Through an interface, a user accesses the media manager and enters functions which are to be completed using the devices coupled together on the network. If the appropriate devices are available, the media manager controls and manages the completion of the requested task. If the appropriate devices are not available, but the required subdevices are available in multiple devices, the media manager forms a virtual device from subdevices in multiple devices in order to complete the requested task. Once the appropriate devices and subdevices are assigned to a task, the media manager determines if the data to be transmitted needs to be converted from one format into another format. If necessary, the media manager will also control the format conversion during the data transfer operation. The media manager also provides network enumeration and registry searching capabilities for client applications to find available services, physical devices and virtual devices.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (28):
The DCM manager 54 keeps track not only of what physical devices and subdevices are being used, but also what virtual devices can be created from components and subcomponents that are currently available. The DCM manager 54 does this for all of

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6311171 B1

L20: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Oct 30, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6311171
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6311171 B1

TITLE: Symmetrically-secured electronic communication system

DATE-ISSUED: October 30, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Dent; Paul W.	Pittsboro	NC		

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/64

ABSTRACT:

Techniques for providing secure electronic communications, for example communications relating to asset trading, are described. Symmetrical usage of encryption keys by first and second parties engaged in these communications provide enhanced security. The establishment of trusted registries, e.g., databases, which include electronic asset representations, allow for trades to be enacted without significant human intervention.

35 Claims, 9 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 9

L20: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Oct 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6311171 B1
TITLE: Symmetrically-secured electronic communication system

Abstract Paragraph Left (1):
Techniques for providing secure electronic communications, for example communications relating to asset trading, are described. Symmetrical usage of encryption keys by first and second parties engaged in these communications provide enhanced security. The establishment of trusted registries, e.g., databases, which include electronic asset representations, allow for trades to be enacted without significant human intervention.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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L15: Entry 2 of 3 File: PGPB Dec 6, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010049650 A1
TITLE: Universal system for conducting exchanges over a network

Current US Classification, US Primary Class/Subclass (1):
705/37

Current US Classification, US Secondary Class/Subclass (1):
705/26

Current US Classification, US Secondary Class/Subclass (2):
705/27

Detail Description Paragraph (36):
[0072] The rule engine 130 is used to set prices for exchange engine 120. The rule engine 130 may alternatively be referred to as a pricing engine, as it provides offers in the form of prices to exchange engine 120. The rule engine 130 stores input from traders of trading system 100. Each input rule comprises one or more rules for programmatically inputting offers into trading system 100. The input rules are decoded and implemented by rule engine 130. In an embodiment, traders (bidders and sellers) may submit input rules that are received and parsed by rule engine 130. The rule engine 130 identifies one or more offers that are to be submitted for a particular exchange. The identified offers are forwarded to exchange engine 120. Preferably, rule engine 130 passes exchange engine 120 qualitative information as well as the price of the offer. In one example, rule engine 130 passes exchange engine 120 a "score" of an offer presented to the trading system 100 as a rule. The score is determined by performing an evaluation upon multiple, weighted parameters. In the simplest case, price is the only variable used to create a score, but the number and types of variables used is extensible. In another case, the certainty/uncertainty that an offer may be acted upon by the offeror may affect the score, in addition to the value of the offer.

Detail Description Paragraph (39):
[0075] The database server 150 is coupled to database 152. The database 152 stores lots, offers, rules, traders, offer trees etc. The database server 150 is a conduit between messaging service 120 and the database 152. The database server 152 handles storing, fetching and updating objects to be persisted in database 152 (lots, offers, rules, traders, tree nodes), as well as translating between object formats and the schema of database 152.

Detail Description Paragraph (94):
[0130] In step 202, the input from the trader requesting the exchange is parsed to identify one or more parameters for configuring the exchange. In an embodiment, integration engine 180 parses the input to identify the parameters.